

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Randolph

LCC: Drug Free Randolph County

Date Due: March 31st, 2014

Date Submitted: March 31st, 2014

New Plan: Plan Update: X



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Zip Code: 47394

Plan Summary

Mission Statement:

Drug Free Randolph County (DFRC) will collaborate with other organizations/entities in support of programs structured to reduce and/or eliminate illegal use and abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in Randolph County through education, prevention, law enforcement, criminal justice, treatment and intervention. Through development and implementation of our Comprehensive Community Plan, DFRC will continue to build capacity through assessment and data collection so we may lead the way in assisting current efforts, offering supports and appropriate guidance that ensure the residents of Randolph County have the best opportunity to avoid or minimize the devastating effects of addiction upon their lives and their families.

History:

In 1987, through the works of the Randolph County Mental Health Association - Education Committee it was determined that input and collaboration from other outside agencies and entities was necessary to adequately assess and address the issues of substance abuse and its affects upon our area youth. In response, representatives from each of our (5) county schools, area churches, law enforcement, the local YMCA and the medical community were brought together for organizational meetings. In 1988, we began an association with Paul Mesplay and the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana and our group officially became known as "Randolph County Substance Abuse Task Force". In 2005, our group filed for and was granted non-profit status and our name was changed to Drug Free Randolph County.

Since its' inception, Drug Free Randolph County, Inc. (DFRC) has been fortunate to have a representative membership from a wide range of disciplines and interests. This has enabled our group to network effectively and establish relationships within our communities that otherwise may not have been facilitated. Thus, through the years, DFRC has been able to work closely with the counties school systems, mental health organizations, drug and alcohol treatment programs, law enforcement and the judicial system in determining how best to approach and/or respond to existing and emergent needs within the county.

In 2012 our group saw the re-emergence of our local mental health association with DFRC providing oversight.

DFRC Organizational Structure:

The organizational structure of Drug Free Randolph County consists of five elected members: an Executive Director, Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, each elected to terms of two (consecutive) years.

The Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer constitute the Executive Committee, which carries the responsibility for ensuring all organizational functions and activities are compliant with the policies and procedures set forth in our Bylaws.

The General Membership acts as Board of Directors, providing oversight for the Executive Director, the Executive Committee and to all task group facilitators as appointed throughout the year. Membership requires regular attendance and active involvement with group activities.

The Executive Director is responsible to coordinate and facilitate regular meetings and special sessions of the DFRC. The ED may also designate task group leaders for specific assignments as needed. The ED will also be responsible to maintain all DFRC documentation for ongoing operations and historical purposes, as well as complete formal required reporting to appropriate agencies and entities in timely fashion.

The Chairman will facilitate meetings in the absence of, or as requested by the Executive Director, may lead task groups and also perform other duties of leadership as requested by the ED or (in special circumstances) as assigned by the Board of Directors.

The Vice Chairman may be called upon to facilitate meetings and perform other necessary duties, in the event of simultaneous absences of the ED and Chairman.

The secretary is responsible to take minutes at regularly scheduled and task group meetings, as assigned. Meeting minutes shall be written into report form, distributed appropriately and maintained by the secretary.

The Treasurer is responsible to maintain the financial records of DFRC, to write checks for any expenses incurred and ensure bills are paid in timely fashion. The Treasurer is also responsible to complete any required reporting to the appropriate entities in timely fashion and for ensuring the organizations finances are maintained in compliance with applicable laws and standards. Financial Reports will also be prepared on a monthly basis and will be made available to the Board of Directors at each regularly scheduled meeting.

The General Membership is responsible to attend meetings regularly and be actively involved with the day-to-day operations and special activities of DFRC. Members may also be expected to participate with task group assignments and offer whatever expertise they may bring to the table in assisting DFRC to attain the goals of our Comprehensive Community Plan, while appropriately representing the mission of our organization within the county.

DFRC Community Funds (Grant) Process and Monitoring:

Entities and organizations interested in utilizing Drug Free Community Funds for substance abuse programs/projects must participate appropriately with our established grant application process. (See attached DFRC Grant Policies and Procedures)

Applications must be received by DFRC in accordance with a strict deadline. At the previously determined meeting time and location, applicants are invited to present and defend their proposals for official review by the DFRC Board of Directors. After discussion and deliberation, the DFRC membership shall vote for approval of proposals that meet criteria and most closely support the mission and current goals of DFRC, in accordance with the CCP.

From there, the results are forwarded to the Governor's Commission, using the appropriate form and (pending their approval) will then find their way to the Randolph County Commissioners for final approval and allocation of funds.

Grant recipients are mandated to attend no fewer than three regularly scheduled DFRC meetings through the year of the grant cycle and are encouraged to become actively involved with board activities. Recipients must also complete progress reports with oral presentations and written reports to the DFRC Board of Directors at both the halfway point and ending of the grant cycle year.

Recipients must also give a complete and final accounting (with receipts) of how all monies were spent and return unused funds (if any) to DFRC.

Randolph County Community Overview:

Situated in East Central Indiana, Randolph County is large, in terms of land mass and is mostly comprised of farm-ground, surrounding several small rural communities with Winchester (centrally located) as its largest city and county seat.

Population Trends:

According to "Stats Indiana" - 2013:

- Randolph County has a current population of 25,815
- Broken down by gender - 49.04% male and 50.96% female
- Broken down by race:
 - o White/Caucasian - 97.7%
 - o Hispanic (May be of any race) - 3.2%
 - o Two or more race groups - 1.1%
 - o Black (Alone) - .6%
 - o Asian (Alone) - .3%
 - o Native American (Alone) - .4%

Randolph County Economic Trends: (Jobs and Income)

Production and sales jobs are the principle sources of income for families in this area. Manufacturing jobs in Randolph County have continued to follow national economic trends and have been in decline for nearly three decades.

- In December of 2013, Randolph County had an unemployment rate of 7.2% (Non-seasonally Adjusted), ranking 20th worst in Indiana and higher than the state average of 6.3%
- In 2012, Randolph County had a Per Capita income of \$35,551, ranking 41st in the State of Indiana and somewhat below the state average of \$38,119
- The Median Household Income was \$40,656, ranking 74th in the State of Indiana and well below the state average of \$46,954
- The rate of poverty among all age groups was 16.6%, ranking 22nd (worst) in the State of Indiana and just above the state average of 15.5%

Randolph County Education Trends:

- In 2013, Randolph County had a cumulative graduation rate of 85.9 %, ranking 48th in the State of Indiana and just under the state average of 87%
- In 2013, 12.1% of Randolph County residents reported having graduated with (at least) a four year college education, ranking 74th in the State of Indiana and well below the state average of 23%

Randolph County Family Trends:

- In 2012, 9.8 % of households in Randolph County are single parent homes, ranking 53rd in the State of Indiana and right at the state average (unchanged since 2012)
- The rate of poverty among children under 18 years of age was 27.3%, ranking 10th (worst) in the State of Indiana and well above the state average of 22.1%
- In 2012, there were 3,977 Food Stamp Recipients in Randolph County, ranking 50th in the State of Indiana and contributing .4% of the total number of recipients across the state
- In 2013, there were 2,420 Reduced Free Lunch Recipients in Randolph County, ranking 49th in the State of Indiana and (again) contributing .5% of the total number of recipients across the state

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

For the past several decades, Randolph County has consistently ranked among the state's worst counties for unemployment and numerous other economic trends, including higher than typical rates of poverty. These long-term financial stressors undoubtedly lead to emotional and mental health issues. And in combination, these are known leading indicators for a higher prevalence of drug, alcohol and nicotine use/abuse within our communities.

According to the Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) – Indiana Survey 2012, when adults abuse alcohol and drugs in the home, their children are far more likely to do so as well and at a much younger age than typical. Reportedly, within these households there is much easier access to prescription medications and “gateway” drugs (alcohol, tobacco and marijuana) which tends to lessen the youths’ perceived risk of harm and promotes a perception of parental approval.

These environments with higher risk factors for substance abuse also tend to have fewer protective factors that are proven to limit it. The true dangers of “gateway” drug accessibility and use is that research clearly shows a direct correlation with illicit drug use by the majority of individuals only after first using cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana.

Other contributing factors in Randolph County are its rural location and resultant fewer available opportunities for positive activities that interest our youth. This often leads to boredom then experimentation, contributing to higher rates of gateway drug abuse.

Randolph County also lags behind national and state trends for educational attainment, with lower than typical high school graduation rates and college participation. There also appears to be a trend that persons from this county that do receive college educations tend to locate elsewhere, in favor of better job opportunities with higher wages.

Information for the Comprehensive Community Plan was primarily gathered from the IPRC Indiana Survey – 2012. Randolph County was included as part of the East Region and we believe accurately reflects our current situation. Our major disappointment was that our reporting region lags behind all the others across the state, in terms of participation by school corporations.

Beyond the survey, we are aware of our own local data and information that sadly shows we have lost several area youth within the past year to heroin and alcohol related deaths. We also have learned through our conveners that existing programs to combat substance abuse in Randolph County are often underutilized, while needed services are not viable options, due to accessibility challenges.

After convening several task groups and studying the available state and local data, the following problems were selected as our primary areas of focus for the next three years:

- Monthly (regular) use of cigarettes by our citizens (all age groups)
- Monthly (regular) use and abuse of alcohol by our citizens (all age groups)
- Substance abuse (alcohol, marijuana, illicit drugs) by our citizens (all age groups)

Membership List

County LCC Name:

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	David A Rees	JRDS	W	M	Social Services
2	Shelly Monfort	Centerstone	W	F	Mental Health Wraparound
3	Andrew Geesy	Centerstone	W	M	Mental Health Wraparound
4	Ken Hendrickson	Randolph County Sheriff	W	M	Law Enforcement
5	Mike Burk	Winchester Police Chief	W	M	Law Enforcement
6	Barbara Bush	Centerstone	W	F	Mental Health Wraparound
7	Shane Stephens	Indiana State Police	W	M	State Trooper
8	Elizabeth Krieg	Randolph Co Probation	W	F	Law Enforcement

9	Byron Peasley	Retired Banking Exec	W	M	Community Advocate Volunteer
10	Ceann Bales	YMCA	W	F	Prevention
11	Vicky Hesser	Randolph Nursing Home	W	F	Social Services
12	Cindy Pogue	St Vincent Randolph	W	F	Social Services Medical Community
13	Nicole Fields	United Way	W	F	Community Organizer Volunteer
14	Courtney Carter	Centerstone	W	F	Treatment Intervention
15	Brian Dale	Meridian Health Services	W	M	Treatment Intervention
16	Shelly Price	YMCA	W	F	Prevention Education
17	Ellen Craig	Salvation Army	W	F	Ministry Community Organizer
18	Yolanda Thayer	Funeral Arranger	W	F	Community Organizer Volunteer
19	Jim Bush	Union City Jr/Sr HS	W	M	School Administration
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Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Randolph County has a high tolerance for smoking, in spite of known risks of use.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Randolph County has a collective smoking rate of 23% which is at or near the state average
2. Randolph County has a smoking-while-pregnant rate of 24.7% which ranks 2nd of all Indiana Counties (According to data from St Vincent Randolph Hospital)
3. Tobacco is easily available and accessible to persons in Randolph County. There are 24 (tobacco) sales outlets, translating to a .95% rate of availability per each 1,000 residents and much higher than the state average of 77%.
4. In 2012, just (roughly) half of the 24 sales outlets were TRIP inspected, with one failure, noted.
5. In 2012, Randolph County residents spent .8% (average) of their annual-income on smoking while the state average is .7%. The average annual income for Randolph County residents was just \$41,842, compared with the state average was \$49,472.
6. In 2012, 27% of Randolph County residents report having smoked within the past 12 months, whereas the state average is 25.1%.
7. Randolph County ranks 76th of 92 counties in the area of high risk health behaviors, ranking 26th in smoking
8. 2012 ATODs Survey results from participating Randolph County Schools indicate higher lifetime prevalence rates than state averages in both cigarette and smokeless tobacco use within the lowest participating age/grade level (6th). Monthly prevalence of cigarette use was also higher than state averages for 6th and 9th graders from participating schools.
9. There were NO arrests or prosecutions in Randolph County, related to underage tobacco use or illegal tobacco sales (to minors)

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2013, Randolph County had a collective smoking rate of 23% which is now slightly lower than the state average of 24% and unchanged from last year. (INDicator's Dashboard)
2. Randolph County has a smoking-while-pregnant rate of 28.2% and well above the Indiana average of 17.1%. (INDicator's Dashboard)
3. In 2013, tobacco remains easily available and accessible to persons in Randolph County, as there are now 27 (tobacco) sales outlets, an increase from 24, reported in 2012. – TRIP Inspection Data (IU)

4. In 2013, there were reportedly 23 (of 27) tobacco sales outlets in Randolph County that were TRIP inspected and four (first time) failures were noted. This is an increase from 2012, when just 1 failure was noted. It should further be noted that 4 outlets (of 27) were not inspected at all. - TRIP Inspection Data Map (IU)
5. In 2012, Randolph County residents spent .8% (average) of their annual-income on smoking while the state average is .7%. The average annual income for Randolph County residents was just \$41,842, compared with the state average was \$49,472. (2013 data not found)
6. In 2012, 27% of Randolph County residents report having smoked within the past 12 months, whereas the state average is 25.1%. (2013 data not found)
7. In 2013, Randolph County ranked 7th of 92 counties in the area of high risk health behaviors and ranked 26th (worst) in smoking
8. 2013 ATODs Survey results from participating Randolph County Schools continue to indicate higher lifetime prevalence rates than state averages in both cigarette and smokeless tobacco use, consistently across grade levels. Monthly prevalence of cigarette use also continues at higher than state averages across participating grade levels.
9. Again in 2013, there were NO arrests/prosecutions in Randolph County, related to underage tobacco use or illegal tobacco sales (to minors)

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Drug Free Randolph County will collaborate and/or partner with other agencies, entities and programs to decrease the rate of smoking in Randolph County

2. Drug Free Randolph County will collaborate with smoking cessation programs to increase utilization by Randolph County residents
3. Drug Free Randolph County will collaborate with St Vincent Randolph Hospital and other identified partners to (firstly) identify then increase the number of local entities, businesses and industries adapting smoke-free workplaces and campuses. (No current data is available, as this initiative is in its first year at St Vincent Randolph Hospital)

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. DFRC Supported the SADD Chapter at Union City Jr/Sr High School as a grant recipient in 2013. A portion of that funding was used by the school to support that group's activities for students aimed at smoking prevention education and related materials.
2. In 2013, the St Vincent Randolph Smoking Cessation Initiative (a collaborator with DFRC) was able to promote and adopt a new protocol at St Vincent Randolph Hospital whereby participating doctors are to prompt patients at each appointment concerning the dangers of smoking then make referrals as requested to cessation classes, access to "patches" and advanced counseling resources, etc...
3. In late summer of 2013, DFRC collaborated with the St Vincent Randolph Smoking Cessation initiative by providing signage to area businesses that have taken steps to become "smoke-free" campuses and/or workplaces in Randolph County. There is no available data to indicate the number of signs placed. The St Vincent Randolph initiative is now defunct, as the grant supporting this program has since ended.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. DFRC will endorse and support the efforts of St Vincent Randolph – Smoking Cessation Programs within the community
2. DFRC will endorse and support the efforts of C.H.A.S.E. (Choices Helping Achieve Success Early), an after-school program in each

- of the (5) county schools, designed to provide at-risk youth with activities and social opportunities that influence positive choice-making and/or changes within their lives
3. DFRC will continue to support and endorse the programs and efforts of local SADD Chapters (or similar organizations) within our (5) Randolph County School Systems to promote positive changes and decision making with students
 4. DFRC will continue to endorse and support the Randolph County Sheriff Department's Summer Youth Camp programs, which serve to educate and train our county's youth leaders in prevention education skills
 5. DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) The STEPS and other identified youth programs that provide positive alternate activities and that encourage teens to make healthy choices that will enable them to live full and productive lives
 6. DFRC will seek to develop "Reach Each", a new endeavor to bring our communities together with a common approach for ensuring our youth have opportunities to build positive social capital through activities and relationships with organizations and/or individuals whom are positive role models, living productive and happy lives, free from addictions to alcohol and other drugs
 7. DFRC will Partner with other organizations to explore public policies and ensure accessibility to cigarettes and other tobacco products are appropriately regulated and applicable laws are being enforced in Randolph County
 8. DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) the efforts of random drug testing (including tobacco testing) policies and programs within our (5) county school systems
- ❖ Studies have shown that "universal interventions", consistent with programs listed above (items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) are highly effective in addressing multiple risk factors (including smoking), helping to modify family behaviors and assisting schools environments to change, while increasing protective factors. Although many of the above objectives are youth-specific, our goal is to support anti-smoking endeavors from a holistic standpoint, as this issue is not limited to certain age groups within Randolph County.

Just three (of 5) Randolph County Schools participated with the 2012 participates fully (all grades –6th through 12th). DFRC has honored the request to not specifically publish survey results related to just one school district. Thus information from participating schools has been generalized from summaries of their individual 2012 Survey results.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2013, DFRC supported and collaborated with the St Vincent Randolph Smoking Cessation program as indicated in Section C.3 (above) . In contacting the past director of this initiative, she was unable to provide statistics as to the number of participants and did not specify why this information could not be obtained.
2. DFRC collaborated with the Randolph County YMCA to support the efforts of the newly formed C.H.A.S.E. programs at county schools as a grant recipient with the 2013 cycle. There were reportedly 148 total individual participants across 6 county schools (Five High schools and one middle school)
3. DFRC collaborated with Union City Jr/Sr High School to promote the efforts of the SADD Chapter through a grant to support year-long activities for the students aimed at anti-smoking education, smoking cessation and other related issues. During Red Ribbon Week, a Pledge to be Drug Free Balloon Launch was held, along with a banner signing. Although no specific attendance numbers were recorded, this was made available to all Middle and High School students at UCHS.
4. DFRC collaborated with the Randolph County Sheriff's Department and Winchester Police Department to endorse the summer youth camp programs. DFRC received an update in a short briefing presented by our law enforcement members at a regular scheduled meeting last fall. This year there were 80 participants and a waiting list at that!
5. Unfortunately, DFRC was unable to collaborate or support any activities of The STEPS program, as we do not currently have participation on our board with any associated member of that organization.
6. Unfortunately, the "Reach Each" endeavor has not made any progress in 2013.
7. There has been no change in public policy as to the appropriate regulation of accessibility to tobacco products within Randolph County.
8. DFRC endorses the efforts of our county schools for random drug testing. However, in 2013 none of our county school programs requested funding or other assistance from DFRC to support their individual programs.

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol use abuse is prevalent and an accepted behavior in Randolph County, irrespective of age groups.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to 2012 statistics from the Randolph County Prosecutor's Office:
 - a. There were 72 total prosecutions for DUI
 - b. There were 41 total prosecutions for driving while suspended for alcohol offenses
 - c. There were 36 total prosecutions for public intoxication
 - d. There were 37 total prosecutions for minor consumption of alcohol
 - e. There were 9 total prosecutions for other alcohol-related offenses.
2. From the participating Randolph County Schools, results of the 2012 ATODs Survey indicate risk factors higher than 50% that students view favorably the use/abuse of drugs/alcohol and anti-social behaviors.
3. From the participating Randolph County Schools, results of the 2012 ATODs Survey indicate prevalence rates of lifetime and monthly alcohol use is higher than that state average for Randolph County 6th graders, the youngest age/grade evaluated.
4. In 2012, the INdicator's Dashboard – Indiana State Health Improvement Plan reported that 14% of Randolph County residents (over age 18) are classified as either “binge” or “heavy” drinkers
5. In 2012, the INdicator's Dashboard – Indiana State Health Improvement Plan reported that (on average) households in Randolph County spent 1.5% of their annual incomes on alcohol.
6. Centerstone Mental Health Services reports that in 2012, 49% of their total treatment episodes in RC were for alcohol-related problems.
7. In 2012, Randolph County Accumulative Arrest Records show 222 persons were arrested for impaired driving and 42 arrests were made for minor consumption.
8. In 2012, there were two persons (teenagers) killed in the same drinking and driving accident in Randolph County

End of Year 1 Update:

1. According to 2013 statistics from the Randolph County Prosecutor's Office:
 - a. There were 66 total prosecutions for DUI, a decrease of 6 from 2013

- b. There were 47 total prosecutions for driving while suspended for alcohol offenses, an increase of 6 from 2013
 - c. There were 10 total prosecutions for public intoxication, a substantial decrease of 27 from 2013
 - d. There were 7 total prosecutions for minor consumption of alcohol, a decrease of 30 from 2013 statistics
 - e. There was just 1 prosecution for other alcohol-related offenses, a decrease of 6 from 2013 statistics
- * It is not known how accurate or valid these 2013 statistics are, as the position responsible for keeping these statistics within the prosecutor's office was transitioned away at around the mid-point of 2013. Afterwards, statistics were handed over to the Recorder's Office of Randolph County.
- 2. From the participating Randolph County Schools, results of the 2013 ATODs Survey continue to indicate risk factors higher than 50% that students view favorably the use/abuse of drugs/alcohol and anti-social behaviors and more than 50% of students had low protective factors for community rewards for involvement.
 - 3. From the participating Randolph County Schools, results of the 2013 ATODs Survey indicate prevalence rates for Randolph County teen binge drinking at or near state averages.
 - 4. In 2013, the INDicator's Dashboard – Indiana State Health Improvement Plan reported that 14% of Randolph County residents (over age 18) are classified as either “binge” or “heavy” drinkers, which is unchanged from 2012.
 - 5. In 2012, the INDicator's Dashboard – Indiana State Health Improvement Plan reported that (on average) households in Randolph County spent 1.5% of their annual incomes on alcohol.
 - 6. Centerstone Mental Health Services reports that in 2013, 39% of their total treatment episodes in Randolph County were for alcohol-related problems.
 - 7. In 2013, Randolph County Accumulative Arrest Records show 66 persons were arrested for impaired driving and 88 arrests were made for driving while suspended.
 - 8. In 2013, there were no known drinking and driving fatalities in Randolph County

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. **Drug Free Randolph County will collaborate and/or partner with county schools, local agencies, entities and programs to diminish risk factors while increasing protective factors that will ultimately decrease the prevalence of teenage/underage drinking in Randolph County, monitoring progress through the IPRC ATODs Surveys as completed by participating county students and by other identified means**
2. **Drug Free Randolph County will partner and collaborate with mental health agencies and other, various treatment options to increase visibility, availability and accessibility of related programs and (therefore) increase utilization, monitoring progress through data collection shared from participating local programs**
3. **DFRC will partner with county and local law enforcement to increase the number of impaired driving arrests to reduce loss of life and keep roads safe for the residents of Randolph County**

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. **In December of 2013, the Executive Director of DFRC met with representatives of each of the 5 county schools to discuss the need for all schools to participate with the IPRC ATODs Survey on an annual basis and for each of the schools to participate with the same age/grade levels so data can be consistently gathered to optimize the usefulness of results. Although each school appeared to be receptive, it remains unclear how successful we will be with this endeavor. We will be following up with the schools. DFRC also collaborated with the CHASE after school program with support as a grant recipient in 2013**
2. **In 2013, Centerstone, a mental health organization of which DFRC collaborates was able to obtain a service in which they are now able to support the needs of adolescents and their families through a program similar to wrap-around, without the issue of Medicaid eligibility. The program is still in its infancy and no statistics are available from 2013.**
3. **In 2013, DFRC partnered with local law enforcement (Winchester Police Department) to fund officer training, following the purchase of a new drug dog used to assist in making arrests and as a tool for education and prevention with area schools.**

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. **DFRC will encourage and support the efforts of county and local law enforcement agencies through funding of equipment necessary to detect impaired drivers ensure convictions and ultimately discourage residents from drinking and driving.**
2. **DFRC will endorse and support the efforts of C.H.A.S.E. (Choices Helping Achieve Success Early), an after-school program in each of the (5) county schools, designed to provide at-risk youth with activities and social opportunities that influence positive choice-making and/or changes within their lives**
3. **DFRC will continue to support and endorse the programs and efforts of local SADD Chapters (or similar organizations) within our (5) Randolph County School Systems to promote positive changes and decision making with students**
4. **DFRC will continue to endorse and support the Randolph County Sheriff Department's Summer Youth Camp programs, which serve to educate and train our county's youth leaders in prevention education skills.**
5. **DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) The STEPS and other identified youth programs that provide positive alternate activities and that encourage teens to make healthy choices that will enable them to live full and productive lives DFRC endorsed the Randolph County Sheriff Department's Summer Youth Camp program Unfortunately,**
6. **DFRC will seek to develop "Reach Each", a new endeavor to bring our communities together with a common approach for ensuring our youth have opportunities to build positive social capital through activities and relationships with organizations and/or individuals whom are positive role models, living productive and happy lives, free from addictions to alcohol and other**
7. **DFRC will Partner with other organizations to explore public policies and ensure accessibility to alcohol products are appropriately regulated and applicable laws are being enforced in Randolph County**
8. **DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) the efforts of random drug testing policies and programs within our (5) county school systems to identify underage users then refer for treatment as necessary.**
9. **DFRC will continue to financially support random drug testing programs with the Randolph County Probation Department to ensure probationers are not continuing to abuse alcohol**

while in the system and if so, are identified then referred for treatment.

10. DFRC will partner with the RC Mental Health Association and continue to collaborate, support, fund (when possible) and encourage the efforts of local treatment programs such as Centerstone, Meridian Health Services, Christian Counseling Services of Randolph County and other identified programs. Through promotional opportunities, public forums and other identified activities, DFRC will strive to ensure the residents of Randolph County are educated as to the availability and accessibility of treatment options that will ultimately lead to increased utilization of such programs.
 11. DFRC will collaborate with and support the efforts of the Faith-based Community through programs including (but not limited to): Broken Roads Ministries, Celebrate Recovery (in several RC communities), AA Meetings and other identified groups. Through promotional opportunities, public forums and other identified activities, DFRC will strive to ensure our residents are educated as to the availability and accessibility of such options that may ultimately lead to increased utilization of such addictions programs and decrease the rate of drug abuse in Randolph County.
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- ❖ Studies have shown that “universal interventions”, consistent with programs listed above (items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) are highly effective in addressing multiple risk factors (including smoking), helping to modify family behaviors and assisting schools environments to change, while increasing protective factors. Although many of the above objectives are youth-specific, our goal is to support all endeavors to diminish the effects of alcohol abuse from a holistic standpoint, as this issue is not limited to certain age groups within Randolph County.

Just three (of 5) Randolph County Schools participated with the 2012 ATODs Survey (IPRC). Of the three participating school districts, just one participates fully (all grades – 6 through 12). DFRC has honored the request to not specifically publish survey results related to just one school district. Thus information from participating schools has been generalized from summaries of their individual 2012 Survey results.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. As stated earlier, DFRC partnered with local law enforcement (Winchester Police Department) to fund officer training, following the purchase of a new drug dog used to assist in making

arrests and as a tool for education and prevention with area schools. DFRC Funds (grant) were specifically used to pay for training the handler (one officer) prior to the dog being placed into service with WPD. At the present time, the dog has not been used for educational/prevention efforts, but will be in the future. There were no statistics available in terms of how many cases involved the use of the dog in 2013.

2. DFRC collaborated with the local YMCA through endorsement and support of the C.H.A.S.E. (Choices Helping Achieve Success Early) after-school program in each of the (5) county schools as a grant recipient for the 2013 cycle. There were reportedly 148 total individual participants across 6 county schools (five high schools and one middle school)
3. DFRC supported and endorsed the efforts of the Union City Jr/Sr High School SADD Chapter as a grant recipient for the 2013 cycle. During Red Ribbon Week, a Pledge to be Drug Free Balloon Launch was held, along with a banner signing. Although no specific attendance numbers were recorded, this was made available to all Middle and High School students at UCHS.
4. DFRC collaborated with the Randolph County Sheriff's Department and Winchester Police Department to endorse the summer youth camp programs. DFRC received an update in a short briefing presented by our law enforcement members at a regular scheduled meeting last fall. This year there were 80 participants and a waiting list at that!
5. Unfortunately, DFRC was unable to collaborate or support any activities of The STEPS program, as we do not currently have participation on our board with any associated member of that organization.
6. Unfortunately, the "Reach Each" endeavor has not made any progress in 2013.
7. DFRC is unaware of any changes in public policy as to the appropriate regulation of accessibility to alcohol within Randolph County.
8. DFRC endorses the efforts of our county schools for random drug testing. However, in 2013 none of our county school programs requested funding or other assistance from DFRC to support their individual programs.
9. In 2013, DFRC supported the random drug testing program with the Randolph County Probation Department as one of its grant recipients for the 2013 cycle. Of the 84 total tests administered in 2013, just one individual tested positive for having alcohol in their system (along with a synthetic drug).
10. DFRC partnered and collaborated with Centerstone, Meridian Health Services and Christian Counseling Services of Randolph County as chief sponsor of Mental Health Awareness month. Each entity was involved as either a presenter and/or was present

for one or more of our four weekly segments open to the public, in which counseling options for alcohol and drug abuse was prominently discussed. Although exact data is unavailable, it is estimated between 80 and 100 people participated across the four events and another estimated 90 Informational Packets were handed throughout these events. The program was facilitated by our past Chair of DFRC and leader of the mental health association. Records have long since been turned back in to the grant sponsor and our past chairwoman is now deceased, making precise information impossible to retrieve.

11. In 2013, DFRC has been in contact with leaders from local Celebrate Recovery programs concerning future collaboration with the group. Thus far, they have not participated with DFRC, but have expressed ongoing interest. Unfortunately, Broken Roads Ministries has now defunct and we do not currently have representation in DFRC with any member of AA from our local area.

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #3: Randolph County residents are using, selling and/or distributing marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin and other illicit drugs and are abusing prescription and/or OTC medications.

B. Supportive Data:

1. According to Randolph County Accumulative arrest data, in 2012 there were 187 arrests involving the use and/or distribution of methamphetamines or other illicit drugs and 53 arrests for marijuana-related offenses.
2. Centerstone treatment programs reported that illicit drug use accounted for 37% of all treatment episodes, while prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drug abuse accounted for 22% and 2%, respectively.
3. In 2012, the Randolph County Prosecutor's office reported 40 prosecutions for possession of marijuana, 6 prosecutions for

- selling/distributing, 44 prosecutions for possession of other illicit drugs and 29 prosecutions for selling/distributing
4. In 2012, the Randolph County Probation Department administered 84 random drug tests of which 46 (tests) or 54% of the results were positive. Marijuana (alone) accounted for 25 (54%) of the positive results, there were 8 positives (17%) for marijuana and other illicit drugs, 4 results (8%) were positive for other drugs (amphetamines, cocaine, prescription drugs) and 7 results (15%) were confirmed for synthetic drugs (spice, bath salts, etc...)
 5. The 2012 IPRC Survey results reveal Randolph County 8th and 9th grade students (in general) show higher lifetime/monthly prevalence rates of prescription and OTC medication abuse than state averages.
 6. The 2012 IPRC Survey results (generally speaking) also point to risk factors with more than 50% of students from participating schools reportedly having attitudes favorable to drug use and antisocial behaviors.
 7. The 2012 IPRC Survey results further show (generally speaking) lifetime prevalence of marijuana use and OTC drug abuse at higher than state averages among sixth graders.
 8. According to INSPECT, 1.85% of Randolph County residents are abusing prescription medications, which is higher than the state average of 1.7%.
 9. According to 2011 data, there were 4 meth labs discovered and taken down in Randolph County.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. According to Randolph County Accumulative arrest data, in 2013 there were 115 arrests involving the use and/or distribution of all drugs, including marijuana.
2. Centerstone treatment programs reported that drug use/abuse, including prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs accounted for 63% of all treatment episodes
3. In 2013, the Randolph County Prosecutor's office reported 23 prosecutions for possession of marijuana, 1 prosecution for selling/distributing, 27 prosecutions for possession of other illicit drugs and 6 prosecutions for selling/distributing
4. In 2013, the Randolph County Probation Department administered 176 random drug tests, 36 were female and 140 male. Of that number, 130 were adults and 45 juveniles under age 18, 4 being female and 41 male. There were 43 positive results for Marijuana (only) and 7 results were positive for Marijuana and at least one other drug. There were 5 results for Opiates (only) and results for Opiates and other drugs. There were 11 positives

- for Morphine (only) and 4 results for Morphine and other drugs. There were 2 positives for other drugs (only) such as Benzodiazepines, Methadone and Amphetamines. There were 2 results for Methamphetamine (only) and 1 result for Alcohol and other drugs. There was 1 positive result for a Synthetic drug.
5. The 2013 IPRC Survey results continue to show Randolph County students have higher lifetime and monthly prevalence rates of prescription and OTC medication abuse than state averages.
 6. The 2013 IPRC Survey results from participating schools also continue pointing to risk factors with more than 50% of students reportedly having attitudes favorable to drug use and antisocial behaviors.
 7. The 2013 IPRC Survey results further show (generally speaking) lifetime prevalence of marijuana use higher than state averages across grade levels.
 8. In 2012, according to INSPECT, 1.85% of Randolph County residents are abusing prescription medications, which is higher than the state average of 1.7%. (Unable to find 2013 stats)
 9. According to 2013 data, there were 26 known (reported) overdoses in Randolph County and there were three meth labs taken down.

End of Year 2 Update:

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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. Drug Free Randolph County will collaborate and/or partner with schools, agencies, entities and programs to diminish risk factors while increasing protective factors that will ultimately decrease the prevalence of teenage drug use and abuse in Randolph County.
2. Drug Free Randolph County will partner and collaborate with mental health agencies and other, various treatment options to increase visibility, availability and accessibility of related programs and (therefore) increase utilization

3. DFRC will support and encourage the efforts of county and local law enforcement to increase the number of drug arrests (and ultimately prosecutions) for possession and (especially) for distribution and selling of all illicit drugs to ensure availability and accessibility of such is diminished in Randolph County.
4. DFRC will collaborate with county schools, organizations and other related entities to ensure local polices (in accordance with applicable laws and standards) effectively regulate the appropriate availability, accessibility and (ultimately) the use of prescription and OTC medications, while diminishing the rate of abuse in Randolph County.
5. Progress will be measured by/through: IPRC ATODs Surveys completed by participating county students (data shared by county schools), data collection shared from participating local mental health and related programs, arrest records from county law enforcement, county prosecution data and any other identified means

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. As stated previously, in December of 2013, the Executive Director of DFRC met with representatives of each of the 5 county schools to discuss the need for all schools to participate with the IPRC ATODs Survey on an annual basis and for each of the schools to participate with the same age/grade levels so data can be consistently gathered to optimize the usefulness of results. Although each school appeared to be receptive, it remains unclear how successful we will be with this endeavor. We will be following up with the schools. DFRC also collaborated with the CHASE after school program with support as a grant recipient in 2013.
2. In 2013, DFRC partnered and collaborated with Centerstone, Meridian Health Services and Christian Counseling Services of Randolph County as chief sponsor of Mental Health Awareness month. Each entity was involved as either a presenter and/or was present for one or more of our four weekly segments open to the public, in which counseling options for alcohol and drug abuse was prominently discussed.
3. As stated earlier, DFRC partnered with local law enforcement (Winchester Police Department) to fund officer training, following the purchase of a new drug dog used to assist in making arrests and as a tool for education and prevention with area schools. This dog and handler (officer) have reportedly been involved in making numerous drug arrests and now facilitate random (unannounced) drug sweeps at each of the five county schools at least once monthly (per site).

4. At this time, DFRC has not collaborated with any organization towards this end. We are unaware of any significant policy changes in 2013.
5. Although we have enjoyed good cooperation with many community entities, our county agencies and organizations (generally speaking) continue to lag behind in making significant progress with data collection. The issues remain less about willingness to share and more about a lack (and perceived need) for formal processes to collect data at the local level. We have also experienced the loss of a few partners this past year, due to funding cuts and the expiration of grants supporting those efforts.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

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Final Report (end of Year 3):

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D. Objectives:

1. DFRC will encourage and support the efforts of county and local law enforcement agencies through funding of equipment necessary to make drug-related arrests, to ensure convictions (to the fullest extent possible) and ultimately discourage residents from engaging in illegal drug activities.
2. DFRC will endorse and support the efforts of C.H.A.S.E. (Choices Helping Achieve Success Early), an after-school program in each of the (5) county schools, designed to provide at-risk youth with activities and social opportunities that influence positive choice-making and/or changes within their lives
3. DFRC will continue to support and endorse the programs and efforts of local SADD Chapters (or similar organizations) within our (5) Randolph County School Systems to promote positive changes and decision making with students
4. DFRC will collaborate with the Randolph County Sheriff's Department and Winchester Police Department to endorse the summer youth camp programs.
5. DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) The STEPS and other identified youth programs that provide positive alternate activities and that encourage teens to make healthy choices that will enable them to live full and productive lives

6. DFRC will seek to develop “Reach Each”, a new endeavor to bring our communities together with a common approach for ensuring our youth have opportunities to build positive social capital through activities and relationships with organizations and/or individuals whom are positive role models, living productive and happy lives, free from addictions to alcohol and other drugs
 7. DFRC will Partner with other organizations to explore public policies and ensure accessibility to prescription and OTC Medications is appropriately regulated and applicable laws are being enforced in Randolph County
 8. DFRC will endorse and support (to the fullest extent possible) the efforts of random drug testing policies and programs within our (5) county school systems to identify users/abusers then refer for treatment as necessary.
 9. DFRC will partner with the RC Mental Health Association and continue to collaborate, support, fund (when possible) and encourage the efforts of local treatment programs such as Centerstone, Meridian Health Services, Christian Counseling Services of Randolph County and other identified programs. Through promotional opportunities, public forums and other identified activities, DFRC will strive to ensure the residents of Randolph County are educated as to the availability and accessibility of treatment options that will ultimately lead to increased utilization of such programs.
 10. DFRC will collaborate with and support the efforts of the Faith-based Community through programs including (but not limited to): Broken Roads Ministries, Celebrate Recovery (in several communities) and other identified groups. Through promotional opportunities, public forums and other identified activities, DFRC will strive to ensure our residents are educated as to the availability and accessibility of such options that may ultimately lead to increased utilization of such addiction programs and decrease the rate of drug abuse in Randolph County.
- ❖ Studies have shown that “universal interventions”, consistent with programs listed above (items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) are highly effective in addressing multiple risk factors, helping to modify family behaviors and assisting schools environments to change, while increasing protective factors. Although many of the above objectives are youth-specific, our goal is to support anti-drug endeavors from a holistic standpoint, as this issue is not limited to certain age groups within Randolph County.
 - ❖ Just three (of 5) Randolph County Schools participated with the 2012 ATODs Survey (IPRC). Of the three participating school districts, just one participates fully (all grades – 6 through 12). DFRC has honored the request to not specifically publish survey results related to just one school district. Thus information from

participating schools has been generalized from summaries of their individual 2012 Survey results.

- ❖ **Data/Information Sources:** St Vincent Randolph Smoking Cessation program, IPRC 2012 ATODs Survey, INDicators Dashboard – Indiana Health Improvement Plan, Randolph County Prosecutor’s Office, Randolph County Accumulative Arrest Data, Centerstone Mental Health Services, SEOW Report, Randolph County Probation Department, YRSB, Randolph Central Schools, Randolph Eastern Schools, Monroe Central Schools, Indiana Department of Education

End of Year 1 Update:

1. As stated earlier, DFRC partnered with local law enforcement (Winchester Police Department) to fund officer training, following the purchase of a new drug dog used to assist in making arrests and as a tool for education and prevention with area schools. DFRC Funds (grant) were specifically used to pay for training the handler (one officer) prior to the dog being placed into service with WPD. At the present time, the dog has not been used for educational/prevention efforts, but will be in the future. There were no statistics available in terms of how many cases involved the use of the dog in 2013.
2. As earlier stated, DFRC collaborated with the local YMCA through endorsement and support of the C.H.A.S.E. (Choices Helping Achieve Success Early) after-school program in each of the (5) county schools as a grant recipient for the 2013 cycle. There were reportedly 148 total individual participants across 6 county schools (five high schools and one middle school)
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Final Update (end of Year 3):

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Next Annual Update Due: March 31st, 2015**Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: 2016****Disclaimer:**

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: DAR